

# The Daily Courant

Tuesday, March 15, 1726.

H A G U E.

The Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial to the States-General.

**T**HE underwritten Marquess de St. Philippe, his Catholick Majesty's Ambassador, had resolved to keep to himself all the Representations he had to make to your Lordships, till you should have answered the Letter from the King his Master delivered the 6th of February by Secretary Oliver charged with the Affairs of Spain. But new Orders from his Majesty, dated the 11th of the said Month of February, oblige him to lay before your Lordships, and to repeat to you, the Sincerity of his Majesty's Royal Intentions, and of his Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Quiet of Europe, the only Point the King his Master has in View, pursued with the utmost Eagerness, for the Relief of People sinking under the Weight of the long and bloody War which preceded the Peace of Utrecht.

Even that Peace, to which the King's Benignity sacrificed much of his Interests, could not secure the publick Tranquillity, while the Grounds of the War subsisted, that is to say the opposite Pretensions of the King my Master and of his Imperial Majesty, Pretensions which drew Calamities and inevitable Ruin on great Part of Europe. The War broke out anew, because the principal Sovereigns, who went into it, tenacious of their Claims, submitted them to the Decision of Arms, till the Mediation of the Princes Authors of the Quadruple Alliance, disposed his Majesty to accede to it, consenting to a Treaty formed at London and at Paris by the Earnestness of their most Christian and Britannick Majesties, to conciliate the opposite Rights of the Austrian and Spanish Families. The Expedients, tho' very efficacious, were not however sufficient, and his Imperial Majesty did not refuse having for Mediator at the Congress of Cambrai a Prince of the House of Bourbon, with which Family he was actually at War; nor did his Catholick Majesty refuse the Mediation of the King of Great Britain the Emperor's declared Ally, who by his Arms had favoured the Entrance of the Austrian Troops into Sicily. The sovereign Probity of Princes, who dispute their Rights with such Heroism, will not permit us to make the least Doubt of their Indifference and most disinterested Impartiality, when a Mediation is in Question, though it be even against their own Families; nor can mutual Friendship be an Obstacle to the becoming a Mediator; a Quality which no Sovereign can take upon him, unless a reciprocal Confidence be reposed in him. Upon these Principles it is, that the King my Master has offered, and does again offer, to interpose his Mediation between his Imperial Majesty and the States-General, for accommodating their Differences.

To attain so salutary an End, the King vested the Underwritten with the Character of his Ambassador to your Lordships; but foreseeing, that his weak State of Health, the Rigour of the Season, and the unpassable Roads, would retard his Arrival at this Court, his Majesty, to gain Time, ordered his forementioned Secretary to offer your Lordships his Royal Mediation.

His Majesty did not make one Moment's Doubt, that it would be accepted by a Republick to which he has given so many Marks of his good Will, of his constant Friendship, and of his Exactness in observing Treaties; the rather because the Peace with the Emperor, and the Treaty signed at Vienna, do not at all hinder his Majesty from concluding and signing others with the States General, for their particular Advantage, and that of all Europe in general; nor from doing Justice in his Kingdoms, when your Lordships shall have proved your Grievances, relating to the Commerce of your Subjects in Spain or the Indies. It was thus your Lordships

[ Price Two Pence ]

declared, in Answer to the Memorial presented by the Secretary Oliver the 4th and 18th of December 1725, and lastly in your Resolution of the 24th of January past, that the Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, whatever it might be, should not be any Obstacle to the Hearing of the Propositions which I might make to you at my Arrival in this Court.

So wise an Answer shews, that this Republick will preserve its just Freedom, and demonstrates that you did not think of acceding to the said Treaty from a Motive of Animosity, but of Precaution; and confirms the King in his Sentiments, that a Treaty concluded is no Hindrance to a Treaty to be concluded, because the Sovereign Liberty of Princes never exceeds the just Limits of Reason. Hence it is, that the King my Master may well agree with the Republick upon several Things compatible with the Treaty of Vienna, without the least Breach of the strict Friendship which he will preserve with his Imperial Majesty, and which he likewise professes to preserve with the States-General, and with all those who are willing to contribute to the publick Tranquillity.

These sincere Expressions flow from his Majesty's Persuasion, that the Treaty of Hanover has no other Aim than the Peace of Europe, which was also the View of that of Vienna. The Truth is, it is not credible that the Princes who established that Peace by their Quadruple Alliance, and were declared Mediators of it, should design to disturb it themselves by the Treaty of Hanover, while the Peace of Vienna supposes for its fundamental Basis the Articles of the Treaty of London. What more was agreed at Vienna between their Catholick and Imperial Majesties, relates only to the Interests of those two Royal Houses; neither of those Monarchs pretending to violate any former Treaty, nor to do any Damage to the Commerce of others; yet preserving always to themselves a sovereign Independence, as Justice and Reason require.

The strict and constant Friendship of the King my Master with his Imperial Majesty, is an Effect of the Peace of his Probity, and of his good Faith; but it does not exclude that which he professes for your Lordships: And as no Prince can make better Offers, nor give juster Equivalents to the Subjects of the United Provinces, than his Catholick Majesty, he is therefore willing to enter into Negotiation with your Lordships, in order to redress all Grievances, if any can be proved, not only against the Tenour of former Treaties, but likewise the least Prejudice in what is beneficial to the Republick.

If the Matter of Complaint be the Commerce of the Ostend Company to the East-Indies, the King my Master will interpose his good Offices with the Emperor, to the End that Commerce may not be prejudicial in any Manner to the Inhabitants of this State either now or hereafter.

Besides, if your Lordships consider the Power of his Majesty, who possesses such vast Dominions in the Indies, you will easily assent, that there is no Prince more fit than he to be Mediator and Guarantee of such an Agreement.

It is true, his Majesty did order his Minister M. de Pozobueno to oppose at London the Progress of the Ostend Company, as your Lordships take Notice in your fore-mentioned Resolution of the 24th of January; but that Opposition was made before the Peace was signed, and before the King had declared himself the Emperor's Friend, when he might fairly thwart his Interests, without entering far into the Matter, or examining closely what Advantages his Imperial Majesty might draw from the Company of Ostend.

His Majesty would not offer his high Mediation to your Lordships, if he did not promise himself from the



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Benignity and Friendship of the Emperor towards him, that he will condescend to remove several Exceptions to the said Company, so as to make it appear the Republick will not suffer the Damage She apprehends from it. It may be added too, that no Mediation can so powerfully prevail upon the Emperor to exert his Generosity, as that of the Catholick King, who is his particular Friend. It would not indeed become the Emperor to offer advantageous Terms to the Republick, before your Lordships ask it, and before entering into Negotiation; for that might be imputed chiefly to the Fear of your Accession to a defensive Treaty. Nor would it be for his Honour to make Advances when once Recourse should be had to Arms; an Extremity that would render a proper Agreement impossible, and would expose Affairs to Vicissitudes which draw on many unforeseen Inconveniences.

Since you yourselves profess, that you will be always free to hear the Propositions that may be made to you, the Underwritten, in the Name of the King his Master, offers to your Lordships a Treaty containing two Points depending on each other. The first directly relates to his Majesty, who proposes to see Reparation made for the Damages and Prejudice which the Subjects of the Republick pretend to suffer by any Treaty whatsoever, concluded heretofore by Spain; a manifest Proof of the sincere Love the King his Master has for the Peace and Repose of Europe. The Second is, to interpose with his Imperial Majesty for accommodating amicably the Differences, and taking away all Cause of Complaint from the States-General. As, for attaining these two Points it is indispensable that your Lordships should set forth the Reasons of your Discontent, it seems that it would be natural enough to exhibit them directly to the King by a Letter, or by new Representations which your Ambassadors might make to him. It is certain the better Conditions would be obtained by treating directly with his Majesty; the rather because he is assisted by the Experience and Prudence of the Duke de Ripperda his Minister, who most needs have your Lordships intire Confidence, not only from the particular Knowledge you have of his Ability and of his Justice, but likewise because he is one of your own Countrymen, born under the Dominion of the States-General. All these Reasons give Hopes, that your Lordships will be pleased to enter into Negotiation upon the said Articles, suspending your further Resolution concerning the Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, which would render all Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and this Republick very difficult.

The Underwritten can ingenuously assure your Lordships, that you will gain more advantageous Terms by the amicable Way of a Treaty, than by a more violent Resolution with which your Power and your Industry may inspire you; and that no other Ally will be so good a Friend to the States General, nor treat with more Sincerity, Truth, and Justice, than his Catholick Majesty, which he shews sufficiently, seeing in all these Offices he has no other Design nor Interest in View, than that of maintaining the universal Tranquility of Europe. Done at the Hague the 7th of March 1726.

Signed, The Marquess de St. Philippe.

The Answer of the States General to the Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial. Copied from the Register of their High Mightinesses Resolutions, of the 16th of March 1726.

THE Report was heard of M. Lintelo and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their Commissarial Resolution of the 7th of this Month, and in Execution of it, had examined the Memorial of the Marquess de St. Philippe Ambassador of Spain, renewing the Offer of his Majesty the King of Spain's Mediation, for accommodating the Differences between his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, on Account of the Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies; the whole being more amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Proceeding of the 7th of this Month.

Which having been taken into Deliberation, it is thought good and resolved, that it shall be signified to the said Marquess de St. Philippe, for Answer to his said Memorial, That their High Mightinesses are sorry, that without knowing they have given the Occasion of being deprived some Days longer of the Representations of the said Marquess de St. Philippe, than they would have been had they answered the Letter with which his said Majesty has been pleased to honour them: That the Reason why they did not immediately answer the said Letter, was not so much because it was written in a Language, in which his Majesty and the Kings his Predecessors have not used to write to their High Mightinesses; nor because it was signed in the Name of the King of Spain usually sign the Or-

ders they issue to their Subjects, and not as they are accustomed to sign the Letters they write to Sovereign Princes and States, but was signed in quite another Manner than formerly his Majesty as well as his most Serene Predecessors have always signed the Letters written to their High Mightinesses; two Defects in Formalities which their High Mightinesses could not help observing, as something extraordinary; imputing them however rather to some Mistake of the Secretaries-Office, than to any Intention to give Offence to the Republick: But that the true Reason of their High Mightinesses not answering the said Letter, was, that their High Mightinesses considered it was written much about the same Time, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th of January this Year, answered the Secretary Oliver's Memorials, the Substance of which was the same as the Contents of the said Letter, so that the said Resolution contains very near the same Answer which they could have given to the said Letter; and therefore their High Mightinesses are persuaded, that when that Resolution shall come to his Majesty's Knowledge, he will acquiesce in it. For, as to what the said Letter contains more than Secretary Oliver's Memorials do, namely a Declaration of the strict Engagements into which his Catholick Majesty is entered with his Imperial Majesty, to make on all Occasions, in all, and towards all, one common Cause with his Imperial Majesty; and of his Majesty's Determination to perform those Engagements; their High Mightinesses cannot look upon that Declaration otherwise, than as a Warning which his Majesty has been pleased to give them, to the End they might reflect upon it and take their Measures; his Majesty, as they suppose, not expecting an Answer upon that Declaration.

That what is here alleged being the true Reason why their High Mightinesses have not answered the said Letter, they are very glad to see that no other Inconvenience has resulted from it, but their receiving some Days later the Representations contained in the Memorial which the Marquess de St. Philippe has presented to them.

That they have therein seen with a great deal of Pleasure the new Assurances he gives them of his Majesty's sincere Intention and Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Tranquility of Europe, and at the same time of his Friendship towards the Republick, as well as of his Exactness in observing the Treaties.

That their High Mightinesses hope and persuade themselves, that neither his Majesty, nor any else, can have another Opinion of them, than this, that they have as much at Heart the Preservation of the publick Quiet, as any whosoever. That they can truly affirm, they rejoiced when they learnt that the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty was concluded; without entertaining any Jealousy or taking any Umbrage: And so far as his Catholick Majesty has vouchsafed to sacrifice some of his own Interests to the publick Tranquility, they look upon that Sacrifice as an Effect of his Majesty's pacific Temper, and as a most laudable Action. That they with all their Heart, this Peace together with the publick Quiet may subsist a long Course of Years.

That it is not this Peace, nor the Treaty by which it was concluded, that has given them some Disquiet; but that their Uneasiness proceeds from the Treaty of Commerce, concluded after the said Peace, between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, and the Engagements which have followed upon that Peace; because thereby his Majesty has thought fit to sacrifice not only his own Interests, but likewise those of others, particularly those of the Republick, and this in a Point so essential and so sensible as is the Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies, which is to the extreme Prejudice of the Republick, as well with respect to the Damage they suffer by it, as to the Contravention resulting from it to the Treaty of Munster, and to that which was concluded at Utrecht between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses the 24th of June 1714, which has the Treaty of Munster for its Basis: And tho' it be alleged in the said Memorial, that his said Majesty with respect to the fore-said Contravention is no longer in the same Sentiment he was before the Peace concluded with the Emperor, yet this Point has not therefore changed its Nature, nor can their High Mightinesses change their Sentiment, which makes them look upon the fore-mentioned Navigation to the Indies as a Contravention, highly prejudicial to them, to the Treaties, and particularly to those which subsist between his Catholick Majesty and them, the 5th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht expressly providing, 'That neither his Majesty nor their High Mightinesses shall consent to any Treaty that may bring Damage to either; to which Article their High Mightinesses hold that Engagement to be contrary, which his Majesty has entered into with respect to the Commerce of the Indies.

That their High Mightinesses, by their Resolution of the 24th of January, have declared the high Value they set on his Catholick Majesty's Friendship; that they repeat it by these Presents, and will endeavour by all that is in their Power to preserve that Friendship; that as to what is said in the Memorial, of his Majesty's Exactness with respect to the Observation of Treaties, their High Mightinesses look upon it as an Effect of his Majesty's renowned Equity, and of his laudable Intentions. That however they have Ground to complain, that with respect to the Republick, these his Majesty's laudable Intentions are not followed exactly every where in his Majesty's Kingdoms and Countries, and by his Officers; seeing otherwise they would not have been obliged to make such frequent Complaint as they have done, of the Wrong which has been done many Ways to their Subjects and Merchants, as well in Spain, as in open Sea, since the last Peace; without their having been able to obtain any Reparation, which they had Reason to hope for and expect from his Majesty's great Equity, and from his Exactness in the Observance of Treaties. But they are willing to believe, that the supposed past Exactness, will be a Pledge to them of greater Exactness for the future.

That in the mean Time, their High Mightinesses look upon the repeated Offer of his Majesty's Mediation for accommodating the Differences about the Commerce of the Indies, as a Mark of his Majesty's Love of Peace, and of his Friendship towards the Republick, for which they are very much obliged to him: But that the Scruple or the Difficulty they had, remains still, that is, whether his Majesty can employ his Mediation with that Impartiality which



is requisite in a Mediator, after having entered into so strong and strict an Engagement with his Imperial Majesty for maintaining the Commerce of Ostend to the Indies; which Commerce, and the Intention thereby made in the Treaties, are then principal Grounds.

That it is not necessary to examine whether the Case of the Mediation of France and Great-Britain, alleged in the fore-said Memorial, is parallel to the Case now in Question; But supposing that Case does perfectly agree with the present, his Majesty the King of Spain has newly taught their High Mightinesses how difficult it would be for this Mediation to succeed, seeing his Majesty, abandoning the Mediation of France and of Great-Britain, after having accepted it, and after it was going on in its Channel, thought fit to settle his Terms with his Imperial Majesty, without making use of that Mediation. That besides this, their High Mightinesses cannot, without great Prejudice to themselves, enter into Negotiation about the said Differences, on a Foot by which it is supposed the Grievance shall subsist, but that Equivalents shall be sought out for lessening or making up the Damage the State sustains thereby. That their High Mightinesses look upon the Infraction of the Treaties, as an Article, that cannot be made good by any Equivalent; considering, that on the Observation and Execution of Treaties depends all the Security that Princes and States have, with Regard to each other; and that there can be no reckoning any more upon Conventions to be made, if those already made should not be maintained. That their High Mightinesses willingly allow that preceding Treaties are no Hindrance to the making of new ones; provided it be laid down for a Foundation, that by those new Treaties nothing be changed in the former, unless with the Consent of those who are concerned therein; without which Rule all Treaties would be rendered useless: That besides, they likewise readily own, that the King of Spain has as great a Power, particularly with Respect to his rich Possessions in the Indies, as any other Prince, to enable him to make all Sort of Amends, if the Matter in Agitation were only the Reparation of some Damage; but as has been said above, the present Question is not only about some Loss or Damage. That they are also willing to believe, that the present Friendship between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholic Majesty is so great, that his Imperial Majesty out of Affection for his Catholic Majesty, is disposed to do very much; and for this Reason it is, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th of January last, did desire, and do again desire amicably his said Majesty, to be pleased to have the Goodness to use his powerful Offices with his Imperial Majesty, that the Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies may cease, whereby the Grievance from which the present Difficulties spring, may be removed. That if for acquiring this, it be requisite to make some Steps or Advances, their High Mightinesses do not pretend his Imperial Majesty should make the first; but that they will be always ready to make the first Steps, and to advance not only half Way, but to the End of the Course, provided they can but see that things might thereby be brought to a good Issue: For their High Mightinesses are not conscious of having ever been wanting to render to his Imperial Majesty the Honour that is due to him, and in as great a Degree as he can expect from any Sovereign State; and they will always preserve the same Respect for his Imperial Majesty.

That their High Mightinesses have examined attentively the Propositions and Offers contained in the said Memorial, consisting of these two Points, First, that his Catholic Majesty offers to see Reparation made for the Damage and Prejudice which the Subjects of the State may pretend to suffer from some Treaty made formerly by Spain; and in the second Place, that his Catholic Majesty offers to interpose with his Imperial Majesty, for accommodating the Differences amicably.

That they cannot help observing on this Occasion, that very great Hopes were given their High Mightinesses, to engage their Expectation that when the Marquess de St. Philippe Ambassador from his Majesty should arrive here, he would make them most advantageous Propositions, with which in all likelihood they would rest satisfied.

That for this Reason they cannot but take Notice with Surprise, that what is contained in the said Memorial amounts only to the proposing of a Negotiation, and even the transferring of that Negotiation to Madrid; and that it is demanded besides by the said Memorial, that the Propositions to be made, should be made on the Part of their High Mightinesses, that is to say, that by a Letter or by their Ambassador they should represent anew to his Majesty the Reasons of their Discontent: But they do not find in the said Memorial any specific or positive Proposition, much less advantageous Propositions; so that at present their High Mightinesses, after the Arrival of the said Marquess de St. Philippe, are as little advanced as when they were before.

That for what relates to the above-said two Propositions themselves, tending in the first Place to the repairing of the Prejudice which the Subjects of the State have suffered by some former Treaties, their High Mightinesses do not clearly comprehend the Sense of this Proposition. If by it be understood the redressing of several Grievances, of which from time to time their High Mightinesses have complained, namely that their Subjects have on many Occasions met with Treatment contrary to the Tenour of the Treaties made between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses, it would be very agreeable to them, to see his Majesty condescend to give upon those Complaints equitable Satisfaction, conformable to the Treaties: But, if by the Prejudice done by former Treaties, be meant what has been regulated by some Treaties concluded between his Majesty and other Powers, their High Mightinesses do not pretend to any Alteration. Only, as the Treaties between his Majesty and the Republick specify, that the Republick and its Subjects should be treated as favourably as any other Nation, tanquam Gens amicitima, they think they have thereby acquired the Right of demanding all the Advantages which have been granted to any Nation whatsoever, not having renounced the same. That their High Mightinesses do not demand any Innovations, but only the Execution and Observation of what has been stipulated and promised by the Treaties.

which subsist between his Majesty and the Republick; and that the Contraventions which have been committed may be amended; among which Contraventions their High Mightinesses cannot but reckon particularly, what is granted by the Treaty of Commerce of Vienna in favour of the Navigation of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies, as was set forth by the Memorial of the 4th of November last Year, presented to his Majesty by M. Vander Meen, Ambassador of their High Mightinesses, to which they are yet expecting a satisfactory Answer.

That for what concerns the Second Point of the said Proposition, namely the Interposition of his Majesty with his Imperial Majesty, for attaining an amicable Accommodation of the Differences; their High Mightinesses having explained themselves upon it, hardly think it necessary to repeat. That they will consider it as a very great Service, which his Majesty will do to the Republick, if his Majesty has the Goodness to prevail with his Imperial Majesty that the Commerce of the Austrian Netherlands to the Indies may cease, whereby the Difficulties and Inconveniences resulting from it may be removed: And they will deem this Service one of the greatest Proofs of Friendship that his Majesty can give them, which without doubt will contribute, as much as any other thing, to the Preservation of the publick Quiet.

That as to what is mentioned in the said Memorial, touching the Treaty of Hanover, and the Accession of their High Mightinesses to that Treaty, they observe with Pleasure that his Majesty is no less persuaded than their High Mightinesses are, of the said Treaty's having no other View, than the Peace of Europe, and that it is not to be believed the Princes, who concluded it, would disturb that Peace. That it is no less agreeable to them to learn, that his Majesty does them the Justice to believe, that in their Deliberations on the said Treaty, and on their Accession, they are not led by any Animosity, but that they proceed therein solely from Motives of Precaution: That they cannot yet say what will be the Issue of their Deliberations, with respect to the said Accession; but since according to his Majesty's own Perswasion, as well as that of their High Mightinesses, the said Treaty of Hanover has no other View than the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; and that the Accession of their High Mightinesses, in case they should come to resolve upon it, cannot be considered any otherwise than as a just and reasonable Precaution; therefore their High Mightinesses cannot well comprehend, why it should be earnestly required of them to suspend yet longer their Resolution with Regard thereto, nor why their Accession should render the Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and the Republick more difficult. That whatever may be the Issue of their Deliberations touching the said Accession, they declare once more, that they will always be free and ready to hear the Propositions which his said Majesty is willing to make to them; but that they wish those Propositions may contain something real and positive, upon which they may deliberate with some Ground; whereas by the said Memorial Nothing is proposed but a Negotiation, in such general Terms that no good Success can well be hoped for from it, notwithstanding all the advantageous Ideas with which their High Mightinesses might flatter themselves, and all the Good they might promise themselves, from the Friendship of his said Majesty, as well as from the Ability of the Duke of Rippens and his Love for the Republick.

And a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, shall by the Agent van Baerle be put into the Hands of the said Marquess de St. Philippe.

London, March 12.

On Thursday last Richard Elliot, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise, was married to Mrs. Smith, a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

London, March 13.

Yesterday South-Sea Stock was 105 1 half, 103 3 qrs. 105 3 8ths. South-Sea Annuity 101, 100 3 qrs. Bank 126, 125 1 half, to 125 3 qrs. India 150, 148 3 qrs. Million Bank 157. African 74 1 half, 73 7 8ths. York-Buildings 20 1 half, 20 3 qrs. 20 1 half. Royal Exchange Assurance 85 1 half. Ditto Subscription 13 1 half per Cent. Discompt. South-Sea Bonds 18 s. Discompt. India Bonds 9 s. Discompt. English Copper 2 l. 8 d. per Share. Welch Copper 3 l. per Share. Lottery Tickets 1 s. Discompt.

### At the King's Theatre in the Hay-Market,

this present Tuesday, being the 12th of March, be perform'd, A New Opera call'd, SCIPIO. Tickets will be delivered out at the Office in the Hay-Market, this Day. No more than Three Hundred and Fifty will be given out at Half a Guinea each: Gallery 5 s. No Persons to be admitted behind the Scenes. To begin exactly at Six a-Clock.

Complaint being made that the Ladies who cannot get away so soon as the Opera is over, are much annoyed by the Footmen coming within the first Bars on each Side the House with lighted Flamboys: To prevent the said Inconvenience for the future, 'tis desired that the Ladies and Gentlemen will forbid their Servants to come within the said Bars with their Flamboys lighted, there being Orders given not to suffer any of them to be admitted.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians,

### At the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane,

this present Tuesday, being the 12th of March, will be presented, A Comedy call'd, The Double Gallant; or, The Six Lady's Care.

To which will be added, a Dramatick Entertainment call'd, Apollo and Daphne; or, Harlequin's Metamorphoses.

By the Company of Comedians.

**A**t the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-Inn.

Which, this present Tuesday, being the 12th of March,

will be presented a Comedy call'd, The Buffs-Bodys.

To which will be added, A New Dramatic Entertainment of  
Dancing in Serious and Grotesque Characters, call'd, Apollo  
and Daphne; or, The Burgo-Master Trick'd. With Additional  
Scenes of Action, and the Vocal Parts entirely new set. The Part of  
Apollo in the Character of Piero, by Monsieur Sallee; Four  
Nymphs by Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Ogden, and Mrs.  
Anderson; Daphne Mademoiselle Sallee, Morpheus, Myrtles,  
and Slumber, Mr. Leveridge, Mr. Legar, and Mr. Salway; Burgo-  
Master Monsieur Nivelon; Boon-Servant Mr. Spiller; Scarra-  
mouch Mr. Newhouse; Colombine Mrs. Younger; Harlequin Mr.  
Lun; Peasants Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Pelling, Mr. Lanyon; Peasant  
Women, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Saichies, Mrs. Rice; Venus Mrs.  
Barbler, Diana Mrs. Chambers, Silenus Mr. Leveridge, Bacchus  
Mr. Salway, Pan Mr. Legar; Bacchantes, Mr. Lanyon, Mr.  
Du Pre, Jun. Bacchantes Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Anderson; Satyrus Monsieur  
Nivelon, and Mr. Newhouse; Zephyrus Monsieur Sallee, Spanish  
Monk Du Pre, Polonese Mr. Pelling, Frenchman Mr. Lally, Spanish  
Woman Mrs. Bullock, Polonese Woman Mrs. Wall, French Woman  
Mrs. Younger, Flora, representing an Inchantress, Mademoiselle Sallee  
With new Scenes, Machines, Cloaths, and other Decorations.  
Boxes 2s. Pigea 1st Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s.

This is to give Notice, That

**Henry Aymé in Long-Acre, Surgeon, has**  
amplified his Bagging, but lives at the same House, and Cope at  
Home and Abroad as usual.

**Lost on Saturday the 12th Instant, about**  
Eight o'Clock in the Morning, between Blackwell-Hall Back-Gate  
and Gerrard's Hall, in Basing-Lane, a small Parchment Pocket-  
Case, with 18 Notes and Bills on several Persons, viz.

A Note of John Burrows to Edward Mortimer,	1 10 00
Ditto of Daniel De Foe to John Clarke,	18 00
Ditto of George Hotchkiss to Pile,	20 00
Ditto of Thomas Webb to Tiley,	04 02
Ditto of Richard Pangbourne to Mills,	16 00
Ditto of Ditto to Townsend,	10 00
Ditto of Richard Brookes to Thurman,	10 00
Ditto of Thomas Reade to Frampton,	20 00
A Bill by Stephen Hinde on Charington,	108 00
Ditto by John Morze on Ward,	20 00
Ditto by Daniel Wendow on Watson,	20 00
Ditto by Richard Arundell on Ditto,	17 10
Ditto by Jos. Brookes, on De Foe,	10 00
Ditto by R. S. Stevens on Partridge,	10 00
Ditto by Ditto, on Ditto,	10 11
Ditto by Richard Points on Will. Points,	12 00
Ditto by Gilliam on Osborne,	10 00
Ditto by Zealy on Fawson,	09 00

Whoever brings the said Case, with the Notes and Bills, to Mr.  
George Willey, at the Blue-Boar in Friday-Street, to Mr. Timothy  
Ferry in Backlambury; or to the Landlord of Gerrard's Hall Inn in  
Basing-Lane, shall have Half a Guinea Reward, and no Questions  
ask'd. Note, They are of no use to any Person but the Owner,  
Payment being stop'd.

To be Lett at Lady-Day next,

**Hornchurch-Hall, near Rumbold, in the**  
County of Essex, with a good Farm, late in the Possession of Col.  
Joseph Bennet, deceased, either with or without the Tythes of the  
said Parish: Enquire at the Place aforesaid, or at John Ward, Esq.,  
at Highney.

To be LETT,

**A House in Surrey, Two Miles from King-**  
ston, Two Road Hampton-Court, and 12 from London, and has  
a full Prospect of Hampton-Court, Four Rooms on a Floor, a  
large Garden, well planted, with Wall-Fruit, a Field behind the  
House, Coach House, and Stabling for Four Horses, Brew-house, and  
Granary, with other Conveniences. Enquire of Mr. Wm. Pearce,  
Attorney at Law, in Angel Court in Throgmorton-Street, London.

By Order of the Assignees,

To be Sold by AUCTION:

**This Day the 15th Instant, and the three**  
following Days, (for the Benefit of the Creditors) the Bankruptcy  
Goods of a certain Merchant of the City of London, who lately  
failed, consisting of very rich fine gilt and wrought Plate, a great  
Quantity of very fine old China, large Peer and Chimney Glasses  
and Scones, Cabinets, Bedsteads, rich Damask and Chinese Beds and  
Hanging, with other Beds and Bedding, Cambric Chairs, Books, and  
Pictures, by several eminent Masters, with other sorts of Household  
Furniture as Pewter, Copper, and Brass, &c. a fine noble eight  
Day Clock, which plays six several Tunes upon the Organ, one  
Coach and one Chariot. The Goods may be view'd, (being brought  
to the late Dwelling-House of my Lady Crowley in Gresham-Street  
near Soho Square, St. Ann's) every Day till the Time of Sale, to  
begin to sell precisely at Eleven o'Clock each Day, there being 400  
Lots to be sold in four Days. Catalogues to be had of Mr. Wil-  
son, the Green-Hall, Dame-Street, Soho, and at the Place of Sale.  
No Persons to be admitted with Riding-Hoods. The House to be Lett.

To be Sold,

**A very fine strong Gelding, that Walks,**  
Trots, Gallops, and Paces very fine, perfectly sound, fit to  
carry 16 or 18 Stone, but six Years old, and a strong Gelding to  
draw a Chair, or for a great Weight, at the Three Cups in Holbourn  
near Red-Lyon-Street.

**March 15. This Day will be continued**  
the Sale of the curious Library of John Bridges, Esq. at his Cham-  
bers in Lincoln's-Inn, No. 6, among other valuable Books come up  
the following:

Morning 11 o'Clock.  
12mo. 8vo. 1548 Livij Conclones, &c. Colln. 1552. 1550 Hor-  
atius Aldi nridid. 1561. 4to. 1551 Discurso sopra le Medaglie per  
Brizio. V-n 1559. 1554 Clavier de Rhin d'Alvès, Elz. 1559  
Dodson on draining of Bedford Levels, 1661. Folio. 1577 Hist. de  
Thuan par Rycer. 1 Vol. Grand Pap. 1581 Hist. de France par le  
Gendré, 2 Vol. Ch. Mag. 1582 Hist. des Comtes de Tolose par  
Catel. 1583 Mémoires de Philippe de Comines & de Bellay, nridid.  
1583. 88, 87, 88, Histoire de Charles VI, Charles VII, Charles  
VIII, & Phil de Comines par Godefroy. 1591 The Acts of Scot-  
land, called the Black Acts, &c. Edinb. 1575. 1592 The Statutes  
of Scotland, by Skene, with a Glossary.

Evening Five o'Clock.  
12mo. 8vo. 1601 Abridgen of Srow's Chronicle very neat.  
1613 Joan Twyne de Rebus Anglica. 1618 Vidu Op. per Gypb.  
1648, nridid. 1633 Warkas de Episc. Hibern. 1634 Statius, Ald.  
nridid. 1635 Terent. Ald. nridid. 4to. 1644 Horat. Ode & Ser-  
mones, Valsolan. 1647 Mantr. de Civit. Rom. 1648 Imp. Rom.  
Nominen. per Oronem. Folio. 1662 Diodati Italian Bible, nridid.  
1675 Bezan Opera, 3 Vol. Plant. 1679 Prologus Gr. Lat. a  
Berlio. Elz. 1680 Marina de Vitis Panchicum, 1183.

**Notice is hereby given, that Mr. De**  
Lorme, who lives in Sherrard-Street, near Golden-Square, has Erec-  
ted a Manufactory of the best Rappee Snuff, Wholesale and Re-  
tail. This Snuff, which most of the Quality, and many other Gen-  
tlemen and Ladies of nice Taste take at present, exactly resembles  
that of St. Domingo, which is reckoned the best in its Kind. The  
set Price is 3 s. the Carrot or Roll, 4 s. a Pound when rasped, and  
the some mix with true Clairac at 5 s. a Pound. Those who take  
a Quantity to sell again shall have an Allowance made them; and  
for the Convenience of the Publick is sold at the following Places at  
the same Price, viz At Mrs. Vler's, at the Dial and Prince's Arms  
in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; at Mr. Pain's, at the Black  
Spread Eagle in Ludgate-Street; at Mr. Hardisty's at the Civil Car,  
and Mr. Narley's at the City of Seville, both in Chancery-Lane; at  
the Ball and Fan in Cranbourn-Alley; at Mr. Mason's a Toyshop, the  
Corner of Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross; and at Mrs. Sandford's,  
over-against the Duchesse of Marlborough's House near St. James's.  
He likewise sells true Clairac, Brazil, and other Snuffs, and the  
Rasps.

For SALE by the CANDLE.

**At the Marine Coffee-house in Birch-**  
Lane, To-morrow the 16th Instant, at Four in the Afternoon,  
145000 Rattans; being an intire Parcel, brought Home lately from  
the East-Indies, to be taken with all Faults from the Piles, in 48  
Lots. To be seen till the Time of Sale. Catalogues will be timely  
dispersed by Stephen Mahieu, Broker.  
At the said Coffee-house is to be sold all sorts of the finest Snuffs,  
either Spanish, Havana, Brazil, Mountille, Celler, French Rappee &c.  
Also Rasps, and particularly True Cherre Tobacco, by Wholesale  
and Retail.

For SALE by the CANDLE,

**At the Marine Coffee-House in Burchin-**  
Lane, on Thursday next, the 17th Instant, a large Quantity of  
Thrown and Raw Silk, viz. Piedmont, Orisy, Burgame, Razan,  
Italian, and China Tram, Legree double and single Tram, Bengal  
Tram, Piedmont and Milina Tram, Legree hard and slack Trown,  
Raw Legree, China, Milina, Piedmont, Ardassett, Ardais, and Ben-  
gal, and several Bags and Parcels of Bologna, being the late Goods  
of Mr. John Parsons, seized by Virtue of a Commission of Bank-  
rupt. N. B. The Silk above-mentioned is to be seen at Mr. Parson's  
House in Lamb Street, Spittlefields, the North-Side of the Market,  
till the Time of Sale. Ar. Mainwaring, Broker.

Just Published,

**Paxerger Juris Canonici Anglicani: Or, A**  
Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitu-  
tions of the Church of England; not only from the Books of the  
Canon and Civil Law, but likewise from the Statute and Common-  
Law of this Realm. By JOHN AYLIFFE, LL.D. and late  
Fellow of New-College, Oxon. Printed for the Author, by  
Dryden Leach, and sold by J. Walthoe in the Middle Temple Cloy-  
sters; James and John Knapton in St. Paul's Church-yard; R.  
Standfast in Westminster-Hall; W. and J. Innoys at the West-End of  
St. Paul's; F. Clay and D. Browne without Temple-Bar, London;  
and S. Martin, Bookseller, in Lincoln. N.B. They will be delivered  
to the Subscribers at Richard's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar.

Just Published,

**Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, Facili**  
atque ad Paucorum C. ptum accommodata, Methodo Prescriptae.  
Addite sunt, in Profectionem gratiam, Notae perpetuae Quibus  
non solum Latinae Sententiae Praeceptis plenius explicantur, sed & ea  
praeterque omnia quae a Summis Grammaticis aliihuc ad hanc artem  
Illustranda sunt observata, succincte simul perspicue traduntur.  
Perfice de suis animadversionibus auxit  
Thomas Rudolmannus, A. M. Sold by R. Robinson, at the  
Golden-Lyon in St. Paul's Church-yard, N.B. There are a few  
printed on large Paper.



